Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1828. [NO. 166.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

Thomas Trotter
IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre*, for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.

Sept. 29, 1827.—50

New Watches & Jewellery.
Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.

Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—50

Committed to the Jail
OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

57tf JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn *vs.* Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment 38 25, *levied on land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to shew cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and cost.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69—pr. adv. $2 75

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Remedy for Intemperance.
A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Attachments and Bonds
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A....Thomas Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, Henry Allison, Dr. John Ambler, Sample Alexander, James T. Asbury.

B....James C. Braley, William M. Bostwick, James Brown, Capt. Black, James M. Black, Pinkney Boles, John Black, Allen Baldwin, Upton Byram, Robert Barnet, A. Brevard, Allen & Baldwin, J. L. Brooks, John Barnet, sen.

C....Benjamin Cohen 2, William Comstock, James Curk, Samuel D. Cowen, John Coston, Samuel Conner, Harriet E. Caldwell, Charles Culvin, William Carson, James D. Craig, Azariah Colburn, Thomas Collens, Jesse Clark, Jeremiah Clontz, Thomas Caldwell.

D....Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Daniel Davis, James Davidson, Col. John H. Davidson, Wiliam Duncan, James Dinkins, Thomas Dance, John Duffey, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins.

E....Charles Elms 3, John S. Emerson, Stephen T. Emerson.

F....William H. Folger 4, Joseph Flinn 2, Robert Faires, Isaac Flanikin, William Flinn.

G....Col. Robert Gamble, Turner Garres, Thomas Gillespie, Willis Gibbs, Mr. Gallant, Rev. Isaac Grier, Alexander Greer.

H....Daniel Hyams, Dr. John M. Happoldt, Whitmill Hooks, C. E. Henderson, Sam B. Hill, Andrew Hipp, Thomas Harris, John Henderson, sen. Moses J. B. Hays, Thomas Houston, Thomas Hutchinson, Col. Henry Hoover.

J....William Jamison, Isaac Jimerson.

K....William A. Kerr, Marcus Kennedy, Robert B. Kerr, James Kirk, Susannah Kesiah, George B. Keesee, Roswell King.

L....James Latta, Elizabeth Locke, John Little, Theresa Lemmond.

M....Nancy Mathes, Elizabeth Mason, James Murphes, Ann F. McLure, William Monteith, Alexander Mock, Dick McCorkle, Guy Maxwell, Elizabeth McKee, James Mills, John McQuay, Ephraim Mitchell, John A. McLane, Hugh McDowell 2, Margaret McLeland, William J. Morrison, David McDaniel, P. Morris, Samuel Montgomery

N....Hugh Neely 2.

O....Nathan Orr 2, Alexander Osborn.

P....Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Richard Peoples, John C. Pharr, Dr. Wm. J. Polk 2, George W. Polk, Marshall T. Polk, Mary Potts, David Phifer.

Q...Cyrus Queary.

R....Joseph Reed, Doct. Joseph Ross, Isabel or Rachel Robinson, Alexander Robison, Polly Robinson.

S....Thomas Spratt, Adam Springs 2, Edward Sharp, William Sharpley, Robert Sloan, James Stevens, John D. Smith, Joseph Smith, John Simpson, James Slone.

T....J. H. Taylor, John H. Thomas, James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler.

W....James Wilson, John G. Wilson, Thos. Winchester.

3t67 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A....Frederick Abernathy, James Altom, Robert Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, James Abernathy.

B....Abner Berry, Mathias Barringer, Mrs. Kesiah Brevard, Jonas Bradshaw, William Burke, Abram Bollinger, Absalom Brown, Abram Bennet, Thomas Berry, John M. Bradley, Joseph Brown.

C....Polly Cox, Jeptha Clark, Superior Court Clerk, John Campbell, Thomas Cline, Joel Cowen, Daniel Chrestenbury, Henry Carpenter.

D....Archibald Dellingham, Thomas Davis, Isaac Davis.

E....Mr. England.

F....Thomas Ferguson Daniel Finger, James Falls.

G....John Glen, Jerry Goodson, Peter Gibbs, Robinson Gooden, Joseph Green, John Graham.

H....John Hoyle, John Howel, John Huggens, Henry Harmon, Alexander Hill, Frederick Harvel, Elizabeth Hover, Peter Harmon, James Hanks.

I....Jonathan Ingold, George Ikerd,

K....Adam Kiser.

L....Jacob Link, David Lutz, Richard Lewis, John Lohr, Isaac Lorance, John Long, Henry Long.

M....Daniel McGee, Isaac Mauny, Peter Martin, Michael Miller, Frederick Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Tomas Mira, James Montgomery, William Matthews, Job R. McCulloch, Aaron Moore.

N....F. Nicholas.

P....William Penny, Sally Petillo.

R....John Rudisil, Michael Rhyne, James A. Robinson, Samuel S. Ray.

S....John Scifford, John Shinn, Margaret Summey, Solomon Stroup, Thomas Sherrel. Polly Torrence, Absalom Tayler, James Townsend, David Throneburg.

V....Alexander Vickers.

W....Elsey Wright, Maxwell Warlick, John Wilson, Jones Wilson, Thomas Wilkins, William Wilson, F. Wills, Aaron Wheeler.

Y....David Young.

D. REINHARDT, P. M,

3t67.

Notice.
HAVING just returned from the South, whither I contemplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON.

Jan. 7, 1828.—64.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, whose notes have become due, are requested to call and make payment; and all those indebted to myself, who know, in good faith, the money ought to have been paid before this time, are informed that longer indulgence will not be given; as the sound is frequently heard, he has run off, he is broke, and in almost every instance, to my loss.

WILLIAM SMITH.

January 3, 1828.—3t66

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Legislature of North-Carolina.
MR. FISHER'S REPORT
ON MANUFACTURES AND GROWING OF WOOL,

Made to the House of Commons of North-Carolina, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1828.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution, on the subject of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, and on growing of Wool in North-Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT—

That the subject of the Resolution is one, which deeply concerns the citizens of this state, and is vitally connected with their best interest and prosperity. A crisis is at hand, when our citizens must turn a portion of their labour and enterprize into other channels of industry; otherwise, poverty and ruin will fall on every class of our community. It is a lamentable fact that the people of North-Carolina are indebted to one another, and to the Banks to an amount appalling to the mind, that looks to consequences. According to recent statements, the debts due to the local institutions alone, amount to $5,221,877; and, in the absence of data, we believe it will not be an over estimate to say, that the debt due the U. States Office at Fayetteville, will swell the amount to six millions of dollars. In addition to this, we esteem it a moderate calculation, that the people of North-Carolina owe to merchants, to usurers, to note-shavers, and to one another in general, the further sum of four millions, making in all ten millions of dollars. Many of these debts were contracted at a time, when a more prosperous state of things held out better prospects of easy and speedy payment; but the great fall in the prices of agricultural products, has not only reduced the value of every species of property, but, as a consequence, has, in effect, doubled the debts of individuals.

Owing to the want of navigable streams in our state, leading to good marts, hitherto but few of our agricultural products would admit the expense of carrying to market. Cotton and Tobacco from the interior, are almost the only articles that will bear transportation, while rice and naval stores, on the sea-board, are the principal exports. When the prices of these articles were up, the farming interest of North-Carolina presented something like the appearance of prosperity; but a great depression has taken place in their value, and at this time, they are scarcely worth producing. The loss of the West India Trade has lessened the demand for lumber. Tobacco is now taxed in the British markets, more than 600 per cent. while the demand for cotton, our other great staple, does not keep pace with its increased production. Every year, new sources of supply are opened in our own, and in other countries.—Egypt, Greece, the British East India possessions, and South America, are all well adapted to the culture of the article. If the planter in North-Carolina can barely afford to arise cotton at 8 cents per lb. he must soon be driven from its culture altogether, by the farmers of the west, whose new rich lands enable them to produce it with less labour and expense. Thus, while the exports of these, our great staples, have rapidly fallen off, our importations of various articles continue nearly the same, or at most do not diminish in a corresponding ratio with our exports. The consequence is, that the balance of trade against us, for several years past, has greatly increassd. To meet the debt created by this balance of trade, the notes of our banks are carried to the northern cities, where they cease to perform the part of money, but like other merchantable commodities, are sold at a discount of 4 to 5 per cent. on their nominal value. The notes thus sent to the north, are soon returned on the banks, when another loss of 4 or 5 per cent, is sustained by these institutions in procuring such funds as will be taken by the northern holder. The annual tax thus paid to the northern cities, is by no means inconsiderable, and in its effects on the banks, and through them on the people, greatly add to the difficulties of the times.

The balance of trade against us produces another state of things on the monied concerns of North Carolina which threatens not only the ruin of our local institutions, but as an inevitable consequence, bankruptcy and distress throughout the community. The United States Bank at Fayetteville, receives in payments the notes of the local banks, but pays out none but her own. The consequence is, that nine tenths of her issues are sent to the north, to meet the debt created by the balance of trade; while the debts due her, are always paid in local notes. The notes thus flowing in on that office, are returned in quick succession on their respective branches, and these institutions sustain a loss in procuring funds to meet these perpetual runs. The extent of these runs from that quarter, are not limited by her discounts; and in the course of the year, they amount at least to half a million of dollars. Thus the local banks of North-Carolina annually pay 4 or 5 per cent. on all their notes collected by this mammoth institution. Already one of the local banks, that of Cape-Fear, finds it impossible to get on under the pressure of the United States' Bank at Fayetteville; and the President and Directors have called a meeting of Stockholders, with a view of winding up their business and surrendering their charter. The local banks are thus forced to curtail their discounts, and withdraw from circulation a part of their notes, which have the effect to press their debtors, at a time when bad crops and low prices diminish their ability to pay.

This creates a distress, that impels thousands of our citizens to abandon their hopes in their native state, and seek relief abroad, where better prospects are opened to them. If in transplanting themselves from their native soil, they better their condition, it is certain that their friends who remain behind, are left in a worse situation. Every man who moves to the west, is not only a loss to the state, but carries off with him a part of our circulating medium, which makes it scarcer here. Your committee might point out other effects arising out of the course of trade, uniting to produce a state of embarrassment never before equalled in North-Carolina, but time presses on their labors and admonishes them to omit all unnecessary views of the subject.

"The situation of our people, being as thus represented, the enquiry presents itself, how is it to be ameliorated and changed for the better? It is certainly true that something may be effected by individuual economy, but this alone will not accomplish the important end. Nothing but a change of system can restore health and prosperity to the community at large. It is certainly a correct maxim in political economy, that every state or nation should be able to feed and clothe itself. Such, however, has not been our case." With immense tracts of fertile soil, the best and most productive in the Atlantic States, many of our citizens in the Eastern parts of the State, for several years past, have been in the practice of purchasing Flour made at the North, and feeding their negroes with pork shipped from New-York. While every fall large droves of Tennessee and Kentucky Hogs are sold in the southern and middle counties. Even at this moment, while we are pending these remarks, there are several droves from that quarter in this city, and a good portion of the money paid by the members of the Legislature for their board and lodging, will be carried directly to the west, in exchange for an article that we can raise as well at home.

"With all the materials and element for manufacturing we annually expend millions in the purchase of articles manufactured in Europe and at the North, out of our own raw materials. While under this state of things, we have been growing poorer, the manufacturers have been growing rich. The individual who buys more than he sells, whose expenditure is greater than his income, sooner or later must reach the brink of poverty and bankruptcy. The remark is equally true as to a state or community."

In setting about to ameliorate our condition, the first step is to adopt some system that will enable us to buy less and sell more,—that will enable us to supply within ourselves, our own wants and necessities. And here, we remark, that in its effects on us, it is all the same, whether we buy from Europe, or the Northern States. Our trade with Europe is through the Northern Cities, and the profits of that trade, whether outward or inward, are mostly made at the North. But how is this important revolution to be accomplished?—We unhesitatingly answer—by introducing the Manufacturing System into our own State, and fabricating, at least to the extent of our own wants. We go further. Instead of sending off at great expense of transportation, our raw material, convert it into fabrics at home, and in that state, bring it into market. In this way, our want of navigation will not be so severely felt, for it will cost no more to send off $40,000 worth of the fabric, than it will $10,000 of the raw material, and of course, the expense will be less felt as it will be divided among a larger amount.

N. Carolina, during good crop years, is estimated to have shipped for the North and Europe, through her own ports and those of her sister states, at least 80,000 bales of cotton. Eighty thousand bales, at $30 per bale, amounts to $2,400,000. But 80,000 bales, thus worth $2,400,000 in the raw state, when converted into fabrics, are increased in value four fold, which will make the sum of $9,600,000, or $7,200,000 more than we obtained for it.

Again—it is not thought extravagant to estimate, that the people of North-Carolina annually consume, in cotton manufactures of various descriptions, one fourth of the crop shipped from the State—equal to 20,000 bales. If so, then the manufacturers pay us for our 80,000 bales, by sending back, of our own raw material, 20,000 bales in the manufactured state, retaining, for their trouble, and the use of "scientific power," the remaining 60,000 bales; which, when converted according to the admitted rule, will bring them $6,200,000. Now if the raw material was wrought up among ourselves, this immense sum would be made by our own citizens, and would diffuse wealth and prosperity among all classes. As it now is, we lose it, and the profits are enjoyed by Old and New-England.

But the profits arising from the process of converting the raw material, are not the only advantages attending the system. Another is, that it will take from Agriculture some of the surplus labour, and turn it into other pursuits. It will convert producers into cousumers, and thus create at home, in the bosom of the community, good markets for the products of the Farmer.

To a community having good water communication, these neighbourhood markets are not so essential; but to N. Carolina, which is without such means, their importance is incalculable. The introduction of the manufacturing system would give employment at home to our people, and arrest that tide of emigration, which is bearing off our population, our wealth and enterprize, and leaving those who remain behind, poor and dispirited. It would build up flourishing villages in the interior of our State, and improve, not only the physical, but the moral and intellectual condition of our citizens. This is not speculation: the same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same effect. Look to the North—visit their manufacturing villages and establishments, and you find a contented, happy and prospering people. By way of example, we point to the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts. Six years ago, its present scite was unoccupied by the dwellings of man. Since manufactories have been there erected, a town has sprung up of neat and commodious buildings, with a population of 6,000 souls. There are several churches for public worship, and schools for the education of the children. Look also to Waltham, to Taunton, to Patterson, to Manyunk, and a hundred other places in the New-England and Northern States, where this system is diffusing wealth and prosperity and improving the moral condition of society.

But, it may be asked, are the circumstances of our State such as to render practicable the introduction of this system among us? We answer, they are. The hand of nature itself seems to point out North-Carolina as a region of country well adapted to manufactories. Cut off from the ocean by a sand bound coast, her rivers filled with shoals and obstructions along their whole extent, and their mouths inaccessible to large vessels, she never can be greatly commercial. On the other hand, her climate and soil are equal to those of any of her sister states, and she abounds with all the facilities necessary to manufacturing arts.

The following may be considered as the elements indispensable for building up and sustaining manufacturing establishments:

1. The raw material out of which the articles wanted are fabricated.
2. The power necessary to give motion to the labour-saving machinery, employed in manufacturing.
3. Labour, at prices that will afford profit.
4. Provisions, cheap, of good quality and abundant.
5. Climate, healthy and mild.
6. Skill and Capital.

I. *The Raw Material.*

COTTON.—The soil and climate of North-Carolina, excepting the mountainous regions, are well adapted to the growth of this great staple; and for the past ten years, her exports of this crop, as before stated, may be estimated at 80,000 bales. The quality of the staple has been pronounced, by some of the most skilful manufacturers at the North, to be equal or superior to any raised in the United States of the same species—that is, of the common short staple. The fibres are not so long, but in texture they are finer and more silky than further south or west. It seems to be a principle in Cotton to grow finer in staple as it goes North. Thus, the Mexican Cotton, in its progress to the north, loses something in length, but makes it up in fineness. This raw material, then, abounds in North-Carolina, where it may be had without the expense of transportation. The advantages of having the raw material on the spot, are much more important than at first may appear. First, the expense of transportation

is saved. This is equal, on an average, to 25 per cent. on the present prices, or 2½ cents per lb. or $7 50 per bale, on all shipments, either to the North or Europe. Thu the 80,000 b les sent from North-Carolina, cost for transportation, $600,000, which would be saved, if manufactured on the spot. An establishment at Lowell, Patterson or Blackstone, consuming 500 bales, must pay annually for transportation, $3.750, which would be a clear gain to a similar establishment in North-Carolina. Second, another advantage in our favor is, that the Cotton here would be delivered in the seed. Cotton taken from the gin is in the best state for spinning. Besides we should save the bagging, roping and wastage—all of which, Mr. Donaldson of Fayetteville, estimates equal to 4en per cent. in our favor.

2d Wool. Another raw material wanted in manufactories of cloths, is wool.

The committee entertain the opinion that the climate and soil of North-Carolina are well adapted to the raising of sheep and the growing of wool. In the eastern parts of the State are extensive tracts of land, well suited to the purpose of grazing. The same is true of the middle and southern counties; while the mountainous parts of the State stand unrivalled for extensive ranges of the most luxuriant grass. The opinion is held by some, that a northern climate is better adapted to the growing of fine wool than the south. If so, we have such a climate in our mountains to produce wool of that quality, while the eastern and middle parts of the State will produce wool of the coarser sorts.

In the business of raising sheep, North-Carolina has two very important advantages over the northern States.

1st. The price of lands.

2d. The climate.

North of the Susquehanna, lands range at a much higher price than in this State. One thousand dollars in North-Carolina will purchase a more extensive sheep walk than ten thousand will in New-England, New-York or Pennsylvania.

In the northern States, sheep require to be fed nearly six months in the year; while here, six weeks is as long as necessary; there they must be fed with succulent vegetables and other expensive food; while here, a cheaper food will answer, or at most a less quantity of expensive vegetables and grain. In addition to this, the severity of the climate at the north requires more care and attention to be paid to the young than is necessay here. All these things considered, it is evident that we can raise sheep at least 34 or 40 per cent. lower than they can: Yet, hitherto, but few sheep have been raised in North-Carolina. We scarcely grow as much wool as is wanted for domestic use. The fact is, that the culture of cotton has misled us from our true interest, and caused us to neglect every thing else.

From recent calculations, it is estimated that there are at this time in Pennsylvania, about 3 millions of sheep; and in New York about four millions; in several of the New-England States, there are numbers still larger in proportion to their extent of territory.

It is not supposed that either of these States are overstocked with sheep; on the contrary, they are capable of increasing their numbers to a much greater extent. There are about 40 millions of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland.

But, take Pennsylvania as the data of calculation, and give North-Carolina as many sheep, according to territory, as she has, we would then number three millions, or one sheep to every ten square acres. Three millions of sheep, yielding 3 lbs. wool each, at 25 cents per pound, 2,250,000 dollars; while our whole cotton crop only yields 2,460,000 dollars.

Now, the cultivation of cotton requires the best of soil; it exhausts the land, and takes much labour; but "the raising of sheep gives value to land, not suited to ordinary cultivation, and makes worn out fields productive of profit to the farmer;" further, it requires but little labour, and that of the slightest kind.

But, instead of sending abroad the nine millions pounds of wool, were we to manufacture it at home into cloths, then its value would be enhanced at least to 10 millions of dollars. In addition to all this, the mutton would be a great source of profit. It would supply the place of pork in a considerable degree, and be a more healthy and less expensive food. The manure of the sheep too, would nearly, if not wholly, pay the expense of keeping them.

Iron.—In addition to cotton and wool, we may add iron ore, as a raw material abounding in our State. Beds of ore, inexhaustible in quantity, and of superior quality, abounds in various parts. In the western section of the State, it may be found in almost every county. In Johnston county, and on Neuse River, are located extensive beds of good quality. Notwithstanding this, large quantities of iron are every year imported into North-Carolina from abroad, and sold to her citizens. Besides these, the raw material of various other articles of necessity and comfort may be found in the greatest abundance in various parts of the State; but the committee are limited by time and circumstances from enlarging any further on this interesting branch of the subject.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Governor Poincy (1660) of St. Christopher, used to administer justice once a week under the great fig-tree at Basse Terre. M qu Parquet did the same at Martinico under his calabash-tree at Fort St. Pierre; and the parties were never dismissed untilt they had come to an agreement and embraced each other. It was the practice at this time to punish negroes by nailing them up by one ear; and after leaving them in this state for some time, to cut the ear off. Du Tertac records, that a negro, in his remembrance, having already lost one ear by this punishment, was condemned to lose the other; he would not however be prevailed upon to submit to the operation until he had an audience of the governor, the M. de Poincy mentioned above, which was at length granted, when he threw himself at his feet, and beseeched him to take pity upon him, "for should they," said he, "cut off my remaining ear, where shall I be able to put my segar?" For it is the custom of the negroes always to carry a rolled leaf of tobacco behind the ear to smoke when they are at work. The governor was touched at his simplicity and let him off."

SHAD are selling in the Savannah markets in plenty at 25 cents.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, January 3, 1828.

The resolution submitted on Monday y Mr. Parris, requesting information of he President, relative to the recent aggressions by the British authorities of New-Brunswick, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Hayne from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for increasing the pay of Lieutenants of the U. S. Navy, who have served ten years and upwards as such. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt came up, as a special order of the day.

Mr. Rowan moved to amend the bill by striking out that part of the 1st section which confines its operation to contracts which shall be made after the 4th day of July next.

This motion produced some discussion, and was ultimately withdrawn by the mover.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 3, 1828.

On motion of Mr Everett, the petitions and memorials of sundry individuals and companies relative to spoliations of their property by Foreign Powers, which were referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, the first and second sessions of the Nineteenth Congress, and not finally acted upon, were again referred to the same Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fort, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Indians be instructed to inquire if any of the Indian tribes within the territorial jurisdiction of any of the States, have organized an independent Government with a view to a permanent location in the said States; and if they find that any attempt of the kind has been made, to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this House such measures as they may deem necessary to arrest such permanent location.

Mr. Weems offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating so much of the public lands, or of the proceeds of the sales of those lands not pledged by previous contract, for the payment of the public debt, for the advancement of common schools in the thirteen old States, equivalent to what has been granted to those states that have been introduced into the Union, since the adoption of the Government, seeing that the aforesaid lands have been acquired as common property, by the joint expenditure of the whole Nation.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. Owen said, that he was not one of those who believe that any thing like argument expressed in a resolution, even should the resolution be adopted, went far to show what was the opinion of this House, on the subject of it. But there were some things, which, if said in a resolution proposed for adoption, the House ought to notice, and which they should not allow to pass. Had nothing in the shape of argument been introduced into the gentleman's resolution, he should have suffered it to pass without any remark from him, but it assumed ground which he did not believe tenable, and to which he would not give his sanction. The resolution assumed the possession of rights by this government, to which he could not subscribe, and it went to foreclose this House from a line of action which at a future day it might wish to pursue. He disliked, too, the distinction which it drew between the rights and privileges of different States of this Union—it speaks of "the old thirteen States" in contra-distinction to such as have since joined the Union. To this he objected as highly indecorous and improper. If rights pertain to one of the States, as such, they pertain alike to all. The Constitution draws no line of distinction. It was not, however, his purpose to bring on a premature discussion of the subject of the resolution; and he should now feel himself justified in moving to lay it on the table.

Friday, January 4.

The resolution offered by Mr. Weems yesterday, and which was under consideration when the House passed to the orders of the day, was taken up: when

Mr. Weems withdrew the same, and offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating so much of the Public Lands or of the sales of such Lands (not found to clash with any previous contract for the payment of the public debt,) for the advancement of Common Schools in the thirteen old States, equivalent to what has been granted to those States that have been introduced into the Union since the adoption of the General Government, so as to equalize the advantages to each and all the States: seeing that the aforesaid lands have been acquired as common property by the joint expenditure of the blood and treasure of the whole Nation."

Mr. Weems said, that some words of explanation were due to himself, in consequence of what had passed yesterday; he would, however, ask the attention of the House only for two or three minutes. In drawing up the form of the present resolution, he had so varied its phraseology as to meet the suggestions which had there been made; but he had done this by adding, not by expunging. It was indeed true, that some of the States he referred to had received what was intended a grant for the purposes of education, but which, in fact, was virtually none. A part of his resolution was thought to be argumentative. This he should not have insisted on retaining, but for one consideration. Should he strike it out, he might be understood as assenting to the idea that it contained something he admitted to be improper. As this was not the case, he felt bound to retain it.

Mr. Bartlett moved a reference of the whole subject to the Committee on the Library, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report to the House of Representatives, the various internal improvements referred to the committee, or in their opinion, merit the patronage of Congress, and to what extent.

The remainder of the day was spent in debate upon a bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive.

This was a private bill, providing for remunerating the claimant for the lost time of a slave impressed into the service of the United States at New Orleans, and who was wounded, and also for hospital charges.

It gave rise to a debate of great animation, and which turned upon the question whether this slave was to be paid for as property lost, from which sprung up the general inquiry, whether slaves are property or not. The affirmative of both questions was warmly maintained by Mr. Livingston, Mr. Owen, Mr. Fort, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Kremer. The negative of the first was as decidedly opposed by Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. McCoy, and Mr. Taylor. But the abstract was professedly avoided by them. Mr. Strong urged the consequences to the Southern States of admitting that slaves might be taken for the military service of the government, while Mr. Mitchell, of South-Carolina, considered the facts of the case as not sufficiently established for a decision. The debate, (which was growing warm) was arrested by a motion from Mr. Little, that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Mitchell moved the recommitment of the bill to the Committee of Claims, for a further development of the facts in a report—but his motion was negatived.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. When

The House adjourned to Monday.

New-Orleans, Dec. 10.—The accounts which have just reached here from Mexico, through the channel of Spanish letters, are gloomy in the extreme. The law of banishment had been generally adopted in the Mexican states, and the general Government had either openly or tacitly concurred. In consequence, twelve hundred Spaniards were preparing to leave the capital. In the city of Guadalaxara, the Spaniards had been very roughly handled by the mob. Two hundred Spaniards in a few days would embark from Vera Cruz, in American vessels, for New-York and New-Orleans. They bring with them about half a million of dollars.

Extract of a letter dated Vera Cruz, November 29, 1827.

The convoy from Mexico, has arrived here in safety, with seven hundred thousand dollars. We learn nothing further in relation to the old Spaniards; the same causes of apprehens on, still kept them in as much uneasiness as ever; and the wealthy among them are abstracting their property as fast as practicable from the country. The Mexican brig of war the Hermes, has arrived. Com. Porter has left this for Mexico, to obtain the means to fulfil his engagements abroad, and prepare the fleet for sea. The Tariff is still in debate before Congress.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Dec. 31.

Execution.—The sentence of the law was carried into effect upon the person of Levi Kelley, for the murder of Abraham Spafford, on Friday last, at about 2 o'clock, P. M. The weather during the preceding day & night had been tempestuous, and on the morning of Friday the rain fell in torrents; yet our village was thronged with men, women and children, before 12 o'clock, M. at about which time the military, composed of Capt. Clark's company of cavalry, Capt. Bourne's corps of artillery, Capt. Comstock's and Capt. Dixen's companies of infantry, and two companies of militia, were formed into a hollow square, under the direction of Capt. Comstock and Qr. Master Sabin, as Marshals and marched to the Gaol, from which the convict was taken by Sheriff Hiser, apparently in a very feeble state of health, and placed upon a bed in a sleigh drawn by his own horses. He was dressed in his usual apparel. The sleigh, with two others, in which were the Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. Potter, entered the hollow square, and the whole mass moved to the ground fixed upon for the place of execution, situate south of the Court-House and not far from the Methodist Chapel. On arriving at the gallows, a scene ensued which beggars all description. A staging of 100 feet in length and twelve in depth, the front being elevated 6 and in the rear eight feet from the ground, erected for the accommodation of spectators, and under and upon which it is computed there were at least 600 persons, suddenly gave way and fell with a tremendous crash. Then came the lamentation of the multitude for the safety of their friends and relatives, and the rush to their relief. A scene so unexpected and horrifying, was eminently calculated to absorb every other feeling, and an assemblage of more than 4000 persons seemed for the instant enchained in their tracks. Efforts at relief, however, were promptly made, and a number of bodies were drawn from under the fallen timbers in a state of total insensibility. Among them was the body of Mr. Elisha C. Tracy, engraver of this village, the upper part of whose face was actually crushed in more than an inch. Life was wholly extinct. An elderly man resident at Richfield, named Daniel Williams, had his leg and arm broken, and died at 5 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Patton, wife of Mr. David Patton, of Otsego, had a limb fractured, and a daughter of Mr. Jacob M. Planter, of this village, had her leg broke and body much bruised. 20 or 30 other persons, among whom is a young man from Springfield, named Stanard, were severely hurt.

So soon as the high excitement of this calamitous event had in some degree subsided, by the ascertainment of the injuries received and the removal of the dead and wounded from the ground, the Convict was taken from the sleigh and assisted to ascend the gallows, and upon the rope being noosed around his neck by the Sheriff, and his soul commended to the mercy of God in a short prayer from the Rev. Mr. Smith, in which he appeared to participate, the drop fell, and after a few twitching of his limbs, his body hung for thirty minutes, a monument of the vengeanance of the law for the wrongful taking the life of a sensible being in the violence of passion. Upon cutting the rope and letting down the body, it was committed to the care of his relatives for christian burial.

Thus ended a scene, a similarity to which we hope and pray may never again be witnessed in this county. These public executions always bring with them more or less disasters; and, besides, they are so demoralizing in their tendency, that there needs to be some other statutory provision on the subject. And we trust that the Legislature of this State, which convenes to-morrow, will not rise until the subject is well reviewed and a remedy provided.

Mr. Tracy, whose sudden death is above noticed by the disastrous falling of the staging, was 40 years of age, and has left a wife and five children who were wholly dependant upon his mechanical labour for their support. Mr. Williams was an old and infirm man. Some of the others, that were wounded, lie in dangerous situations—hopes are, however, entertained of the recovery of all of them.

The manufacturing spirit which has lately displayed itself in Virginia, has penetrated to Georgia, and if the tone of the newspapers is any criterion, that State heretofore so hot and restive against the tariff, is on the eve of renouncing the antipathy, and embracing the American System. Some, we know, take a distinction between engaging in manufactures and approving the tariff—but it is one without much difference. The people and the States that become manufacturing, whether Virginia or Georgia, will as naturally and necessarily desire and claim protection from the superiority of foreign capital and experience, as those States have already done where manufactures are established. In Georgia, the Milledgeville Journal, which bears the same relation to the State and has the same influence over public opinion, that the Enquirer has in Virginia, and the Recorder another leading Journal on the Troup side, have declared decisively for manufactures. In North Carolina, the same spirit is extensively at work, and various sections of the State seem preparing to engage forthwith in manufacturing. Certainly a few months, as was well observed by Mr. Rives in the House of Delegates, have produced the most surprising and rapid revolution ever witnessed in public opinion.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, Mr. Rives of Campbell, has brought forward a resolution for adding a Committee of Manufactures to the Standing Committees of the House, and the resolution has been adopted by a large majority. This fact is a singular commentary upon the Virginia Resolutions of the last winter—and conclusively illustrates what we have before stated, that an entire revolution has been effected in the public feeling towards manufacturing. Virginia is now satisfied that manufactures can only redeem her from the depths of fiscal embarrassment into which her citizens have been plunged by a train of adverse causes, beginning with the close of the Bonapartean wars, and solicitous from one extremity of her confines to the other to embark in manufacturing. Mr. Rives' resolution is creditable to his sagacity, in discovering the state of public opinion, and to his enterprize in directing it to beneficial results. A resolution has passed triumphantly, which at any former time, we believe, would have conjured up a Legislative tornado.

It is honourable to the Southern States, that the inflammatory proceedings of the people of Columbia have been nowhere imitated out of S. Carolina—and that the treasonable sentiment of Judge Cooper, that it was "time to estimste the value of the American Union," has nowhere been echoed. The expression of such a sentiment—a sentiment which barely stopped short of a direct proposition of disunion—by a *foreigner*—a gentleman who, when he resided in Pennsylvania, was as ready to dissolve the Union *for* the Tariff, as he now is from opposition to it—fired the American people with indignation.

Whig.

The cracked joke.—The ludicrous adventure of Col. Russell Jarvis, and his own more ridiculous narrative of his exploit, have furnished materials for many merry jests and several communications from the combatants, and parties in interest. It seems, an engraver was employed to execute a lithographic print, from an original drawing, entitled "*A late Student.*" and representing Gen. Duff Green, instructing his Infernal Majesty in the art of lying, wherein the editor of the Telegraph is universally considered an accomplished and competent master. Satan modestly declares his deficiencies, and the teacher consoles him for his inferiority, and informs him, that influenced by an anxious wish to facilitate his studies, he has engaged an able assistant. Col. Jarvis called on the engraver, and having been accommodated with the sight of the original drawing, claimed to be the assistant in the schooling of the royal pupil, and went in search of the stone from which copies were to be multiplied, to the office of the Messrs. Pendletons, artists whose ingenuity is equalled only by their gentlemanly deportment. Having disclosed his name, repeated his claims to be identified with the Assistant, worked himself into a whirlwind of passion, broke the stone, and been guilty of other acts of violence, he was turned out, and the descent of the steps aided by the proper applications to quicken the tardy and correct the abusive. His letter, as appears by the statment of the Pendletons, furnishes good evidence of his qualifications for the duty assigned him in the print, and has attracted attention to a miserable caricature which otherwise might have passed away unnoticed and unknown.—*Nat. Aegis.*

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

About the year 1800, a singer of the theatre of Munich invented the art of multiplying copies of drawings made on stone. At first, applied to the production of patterns and the transcribing of music, afterwards rapid improvements have made it the rival of its sister art of engraving. Maps and landscapes, portraits and profiles, are thrown off with rapidity and finished with singular beauty. The introduction of the art has produced effects on the cost of collections of prints analogous to those the introduction of type printing produced on the expense of books.

The operation depends on few and simple principles. 1. The ease with which calcareous stones, or those mixed with lime, imbibe water. 2. The adhesion of oily and resinous particles to the calcareous stone. 3. The affinity of those particles to each other, and their repulsion of water or wet bodies.

A stone of the proper character having been selected, and a smooth surface produced, a drawing is made on it of the object to be represented, with ink of resinous composition: the stone or plate is then dipped in water prepared for the purpose, and suffered to remain until saturated. Ink is then applied in the same manner as in common printing. This adheres to the traces of the paint while it is repelled from the parts of the stone filled with water. The drawing is then passed through the press.

This is a very general description of a process, which ingenuity can vary in a thousand ways, yet all regulated by the general principles we have stated. Paper has, it is said, been successfully substituted for stone, as the material to receive the original drawing.

The cheapness and rapidity of the execution are not the only advantages derived from the practice of this art. It furnishes the means of multiplying drawings, each retaining all the spirit and beauty of the original, and the hand of the artist which has been confined for years to the production of one engraving, may, in a few days, trace on the stone the image of the statesman, the warrior, or the scholar. To the wealthy, the high price of a work is often a recommendation, and it has been the pride of some to possess that which others could not obtain. By such, it would not be esteemed a valuable object, that the stone-plate-press, throwing off its works twenty times faster and easier than that which transfers the lines from the copper, will render that common which has been rare, give to our schools large and fair maps, and supplant the miserable decorations of the wall by splendid representations of the scenes of nature.—*Nat. Aegis.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Iredell county, favourable to the re-election of **JOHN Q. ADAMS** to the Presidency of the United States, held at the Court-House in Statesville, on Saturday, the 12th of January, 1828,

James Campbell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Cyrus Simmonds appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by Maj. M. L. Hill, upon motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the object and opinions of the meeting, viz: *Richard Allison, Maj. M. L. Hill, Wm. Gibson, Doct. Robert H. Carson, John H. McLaughlin and C. Simmonds;* who retired and after a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after having been read, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas unprecedented exertions are making to elect to the Chief Magistracy of the Union a man, who, to say the least of him, has nothing to recommend him but his military achievements, and who, we believe, actuated in his untiring solicitude to obtain the office, by that inordinate ambition which has characterized his career through life, more than by any sense of patriotism or a desire to improve the condition of his country; and as his adherents, by seeking to place him in office, evidently desire a change of men and not of measures, and by electing him over the present incumbent, we should evince an unwarranted spirit of caprice, throw odium on the character, and obliterate the remembrance of more than forty years' arduous service of one of our best and valued fellow-citizens; and by taking from the Army the President, we make the first office in the gift of the people the reward of military services, jeopardizing the peace and harmony of this generation, endangering our future prosperity as a free people, and hazarding the very existence of civil liberty by the precedent;—and men, who would otherwise have remained high in the nation's estimation, have volunteered their services to fix an indelible stain and foul slander on the character of one of the first men of the age, the advocate of South American freedom, the Demosthenes of the West;—and after wantonly exciting suspicion, have affected to believe the most absurd and ridiculous charges; and as it is a moral truth, that he who charges an innocent neighbor, is oftener than otherwise guilty himself; and time having evinced to us, that the measures of the present adminis ration have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and that a corrupt portion of the opposition is daily using every means which God and nature have put in their hands to retard the wheels of government, and thereby bring its administration into disrepute, even at the expense of the people's welfare:—and we believe a crisis is at hand, which must materially effect posterity to the latest generation, and all true patriots should be up and watching over the interests of their country, ere it be too late:—We, the citizens of Iredell county, friendly to the present administration, actuated by the purest zeal for the prosperity of our country and the cause of truth and justice, have entered into the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is the right of the people to assemble and deliberate, and their unalienable privilege to express, at all times, their opinions of public men and measures.

Resolved, That we have an unlimited confidence in the talents, integrity and patriotism of John Q. Adams, and that we know no man better qualified to administer the multifarious concerns of the government, to ensure it dignity at home, and confidence and respect abroad.

Resolved, That we know no cause, at this time, for changing the rule established during the lifetime of the Father of his Country, of giving the presidency for two successive terms to the same man; and to elevate any individual to the office at this time, in opposition to the present Chief Magistrate, would be an illiberal censure of his administration, totally unworthy the magnanimity of a free and enlightend people, and by the force of evil example, destructive of some of the brightest prospects of our future glory.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the affairs of the government have never been better administered since the days of Washington, than by our present Chief Magistrate; and that to support his re-election, we pledge ourselves mutually to each other and to our common country.

Resolved, That we conceive the clamor of "corruption," and of "bargain and sale," so loudly proclaimed by Gen. Jackson and a few of his partisans, against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, a false calumny, utterly void of any foundation in truth, and the deformed offspring of the distempered imaginations of its fabricators.

Resolved, That our future welfare requires that the Chief Magistrate of our Union should have sustained through life a fair and unimpeachable moral character; should be intimately acquainted with the municipal laws of his country, the laws of nations, and the different forms of their government: that John Q. Adams possesses not only these qualifications in an eminent degree, but adds to them the accomplishments of the scholar and philosopher.

Resolved, That although we cheerfully concede our warmest gratitude to Andrew Jackson, for his meritorious military services, yet there is nothing in his civil qualifications, or in the services rendered his country during peace, which, in our opinion, entitles him to the Presidency, even if we should not, by electing him, discard a highly meritorious civil officer; but, on the contrary, we fear much danger would result to posterity, if not to the present generation, by selecting a president from the Army.

Resolved, That the overgrown popularity of a chieftain, who has stolen away the hearts of his countrymen by his success in arms alone, is an evidence, in our opinion, of the imminent danger of our country, and that we will use every constitutional exertion in our power, to defeat the machinations of those time-servers and arch-demagogues, who, under the assumed name of patriotism, entrenched behind the pretended cause of the people, seek their *own* selfish interests in the elevation of Gen. Jackson, rather than his or the people's welfare.

Resolved, That we consider the cause of the present administration identified with the dearest interests of the people, for whose benefit alone all governments were originally instituted; with the cause of truth and justice, which all good men should ever strenuously support, even at the hazard of their "lives, their fortunes, and 'heir sacred honor."

Resolved, That we highly approve the proceedings of the Convention held at Raleigh on the 20th of December last, and that we will support the ticket by them formed.

Resolved, That Col. Thomas A. Allison, Wm. King, Esq. Joseph Chambers, Richard Allison, Doctor R. H. Carson, John H. McLaughlin, C. Simmonds, Wm. Gibson, Geo. Howers, Esq. John Young, James H. Hall, Joseph Davidson, Theo. Falls, Washington Byers, Maj. Andrew Allison, Jos. Byers, Dr. Richard Bennett, Capt. A. Howard, N. W. Alexander, Maj. M. L. Hill, Major Wm. Potts, Jas. Simonton and Wm. S. Johnston, be a Corresponding Committee on the part of this meeting, for promoting the objects thereof.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the editors of the Raleigh Register, Catawba Journal, and Western Carolinian, for publication.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*
C. SIMMONDS, *Secretary.*

The Virginia Administration Convention assembled at Richmond on the 8th instant. About 200 members answered to their names, and more were on their way. Judge BROOKS was unanimously elected President, and John H. Pleasants appointed Secretary of the Convention.

On the 11th, the Electoral Ticket was reported and unanimously adopted. "It is such a one," says the Whig, "as has never been presented to Virginia before; and we are bold to say, is the most powerful ever formed in any State in this Union. It must and will make a great impression on the people of Virginia; and we firmly believe, that from this time forward, the cause of the Administration is destined to advance with rapid pace in Virginia." At the head of the Electoral Ticket, we notice, with much gratification, though not surprise, the names of JAMES MADISON and JAMES MONROE. When such men lend their names and influence to support the Administration, its friends may well be confident; and it shows, too, what *they* think of the miserable and base calumny of "bargain, corruption," and all the kindred train of charges against the present Administration. Let the friends of the Administration be of good cheer—their cause is brightening and will most assuredly triumph.

The Pennsylvania Administration Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. Out of 115 Delegates elected to the Convention, 112 assembled. The Convention presented a most imposing front—it combined talents, age and experience. Mr. Adams was nominated for the Presidency, and Mr. Rush for the Vice-Presidency. A powerful Ticket has been formed: "The names selected are submitted," says the Address of the Convention to the people, "in the confident hope and firm belief that they will secure a majority of the votes of the people of Pennsylvania. The names on the Ticket are those of men generally known to you as of sound principles, as faithful public agents, and as worthy members of society. We invite you to compare their characters and their public services with those of any other ticket which may be presented for your suffrages. Name by name, we fear no competition; as to public and private worth, we shrink from no comparison. To such men your suffrages may be safely entrusted. They have most of them had good opportunities to ascertain who are the ablest statesmen, the most capable and the most experienced; whose principles are the soundest, whose policy is the best. They all, as with one voice, unite in favor of JOHN Q. ADAMS."

Accounts from various quarters, and from the most respectable and intelligent sources, are of the most cheering character, and give the most confident assurances that the vote of Pennsylvania will contribute to the re-election of Mr. Adams. In Pittsburg, Pa. at an election for city officers, on the 1st instant, the "Administration Ticket" was elected over the "Jackson Ticket" by a decided majority. In 1824, Mr Adams received but *eighteen* votes in Pittsburg.

Interesting Report.—We have commenced the publication of Mr. FISHER's report to the Legislature, on the subject of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories and the growing of Wool in North-Carolina; and we recommend it to the serious and candid attention of our readers, as embodying a mass of important facts, as calculated to awaken the people of this State to a sense of their true interests, and to stimulate them to direct their enterprise and industry into new channels. How striking is the contrast between this report, and the reports which have recently emanated from committees of the Legislatures of South-Carolina and Georgia! The one is characterized by statesman-like and patriotic views; the others are sophistical, disorganizing, intemperate, and speak of *resistance*, and of a dissolution of the Union, as though they were evils of no magnitude when compared with an increase of the Tariff on coarse woollens! We rejoice that North-Carolina has set an example so different, so honorable to her; but her conduct on the occasion is only in unison with her uniform, unshaken devotion to the Union of the States, and to correct republican principles.

The last *Star* contains the report of the joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the "Woollen Bill." This report was deferred until the close of the session, and was made when the members were in the hurry and bustle of preparations for their departure, indisposed and unwilling to attend to business of any kind. In the Senate it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; in the House of Commons no notice was taken of it.

The report is merely an echo of certain productions in South-Carolina and Georgia, and could not have been carried through the two Houses. This, we presume, the committee were aware of; they therefore deferred their report till the last moment, when there was no probability of its being acted on. It cannot, then, be considered as any indication of the sentiments of the Legislature, or of the people; and we are persuaded it is not.

A Jackson man's CANDOR.—The editor of the N. C. Journal, speaking of Mr. Clay's recent publication, says it "places him upon no better ground than he occupied before. Indeed, *candor* will admit, that the presumption of his guilt is *greater* now, than it was hitherto!" There is a fanaticism in politics as well as in religion; and in the former as well as in the latter case, the following lines are strictly just:—

". . . . . the lover may
Distrust the look which steals his soul away;
The babe may cease to think that it can play
With heaven's rainbow;—alchymists may doubt
The shining gold their crucible gives out,
But faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

Another triumph.—Governor Kent has been re-elected Chief Magistrate of Maryland, by the Legislature, now in session, by an almost unanimous vote—and four out of five Councillors of State, who were chosen, are Administration men. The whole Government of the State is now fully organized—it is opposed to Jackson—and *Maryland will go heart and hand with our present enlightened Chief Magistrate of the Union*, whose whole mind and heart is devoted to the best interest of his country, and whose course is crowned with the high approbation of his illustrious predecessors in office.

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Journal, of the 11th ultimo, gives the following as the State of parties in the Legislature of Indiana on the Presidential question:

'*In the Senate.*—For the Administration 17: for Jackson 4.'

'*In the House of Representatives.*—For the Administration 40: for Jackson 13: neutral 4.'

RALEIGH, Jan. 11.

The New Board of Internal Improvements met on the 1st inst. All the members were present. Mr. Nash is re-appointed Civil Engineer of the State, and is in the first place, directed to take charge of the Public Works below Wilmington, to have the Dredging Boat newly sheathed, and some necessary repairs made to the Dredging Machine; to advertise for a contractor to complete the deepening of the Shoals, and if one cannot be obtained by the 15th of next month, to have the Work done under a Superintendant, as heretofore.

After Mr. Nash has put the above work in a proper train of operation, he is directed to examine the shoals at Ocracock Inlet, and make an estimate of the expense of making a good navigation over them agreeably to the directions of the act passed at last session, for incorporating the Ocracock Navigation Company.

As soon as this object is accomplished, Mr. Nash is to proceed to Cape Fear River, for the purpose of reducing the several shoals below Fayetteville, so as to obtain 18 inches in depth at the lowest summer water.

James Mebane, Esq. the President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, has been requested to act as agent of the Board to attend to the operations both above and below Fayetteville, (where improvements are contemplated) with power to employ an assistant and overseer or overseers, to attend to the workmen. And if he accepts the appointment, as we hope he will, we shall have no doubt that the work will be effectually and vigilantly executed.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in this city on the 4th Monday in May next.

Register.

The Agricultural Board of the State met as usual during the Session of the Legislature, and distributed such seed and books as were on hand to the several Agricultural Societies represented in the Board.

Such Agricultural Societies as neglected to appoint Delegates to the Board at the last Session, are informed that there are in the hands of the Secretary, for each, which may be had on application, or will be forwarded according to such directions as may be given for that purpose, a portion of Lucerne Seed, the 7th and 8th vols. of the American Farmer, five copies of Agricola's Essays on farming and rural affairs, and twenty copies of Professor Mitchell's Geological Report.

The following is a list of the officers appointed for the present year, viz:

CHARLES FISHER, Esq. *President.*
GEN. JAMES McKAY. *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM BOYLAN, Esq. *Treasurer.*
J. GALES, *Secretary.*

Committee of Selection and Publication, John Mushat, Geo. W. Jeffreys, John Beard, Col. Joseph Picket, Joseph B. Skinner, Professor Andrews, Gen. W. Blount, and Capt. William Davidson.

Committee of Correspondence, Col. Thomas G. Polk, John G. Blount, sen. Isaac T. Avery, Samuel King, John Gilchrist, John Hill, Cha's. Williams, and Col. McEachin. *ib.*

MR. GASTON.—It is said at Washington, that the appointment of Minister to England will probably be tendered to this eminent citizen. We shall rejoice to see it, as there are few men in the country whose talents and worth are held in higher and more deserved estimation.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, Esq. of Salisbury, has been appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, *vice* Col. WILLIAM ROBARDS, resigned.

The following gentlemen have obtained licenses to practice law since the commencement of the present term, viz:

Superior Courts—Reuben Pickett, Anson; William A. Graham, Hillsborough; Ralph Gorrell, Guilford; Jesse A. Bynum, Halifax.

County Courts.—Lincoln Clark, Stokes; David Anderson, Fayetteville; Joshua Cochran, Fayettev lle; Israel Hamilton, Wayne; Robert R. Heath, Edenton; Thomas W. Watts, Martin.—*Star.*

Another Sign.—At a meeting of the Orange Peace Society, held at Cain Creek Meeting-House on the 25th ult. the members of which were citizens of Orange, Guilford and Chatham, it was proposed to express their sentiments on the presidential question: The vote was taken by ballot, those only voting who were legally entitled to vote for electors; when there were found to be For Mr. Adams, 32
For Gen Jackson, 0

Hillsborough Recorder.

Intelligence has been received at New-York, from Havana, that the King of Spain has acknowledged the *Independence of South America*. A letter from a respectable gentleman at Havana, dated the 24th of December, says that the report was generally believed at that place.

On the opposite page, we have inserted the titles of the Acts, passed at the recent session of our Legislature. Perhaps, the act making the indorser of bonds, and notes, liable as security, in the same manner as they would be, if they had signed on the face of the note, concerns the community at large more than any other. The commonly received opinion has been, that the indorser of a bond or note was not security, unless so expressed in the indorsement, when the law has been, that unless the person to whom the indorsement was made, made a demand of the maker and gave notice thereof, to the indorser, within a reasonable time, the indorser was exonerated. The Courts construed this reasonable notice to mean the first opportunity, offered by mail or otherwise; the consequence of which has been severe losses and disappointments.

Another act of general interest, is that in relation to dower. Under the former law, the Jury were compelled to assign to the widow, her proportion in every separate tract, thus impairing the value of each tract, and taking from the widow the chance of selling her lands to advantage. By the recent law, the Jury have the option of assigning the whole number of acres belonging to the widow, in any one tract, having regard to the interest of the heirs.

The Act giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, in cases of divorce, will have a tendency, we think, to shorten the sessions of our Legislature. We speak within bounds, we are confident, when we assert, that there were more than 50 applicants for Divorces, during the recent session. When it is recollected, that every petition of this nature is referred to a Committee, who of course must report on them, in some shape, the saving of time by the Legislature, in excluding them altogether, may be estimated. *Register.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, *John Weeks*, Esq. to *Mrs. Nancy Roberson*, all of Providence.

ALSO, in this county, on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, by Benjamin Morrow, Esq. *Mr. John Fox*, to Miss *Agnew Alexander*—all for JACKSON.

At the house of Maj. Jacob Forney, in Burke county, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. John Silliman, Mr. *Hugh A. Tate*, to Miss *Fatima E. Forney*, all of Burke.

NEW CONFECTIONARY,
Fruit Store, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

Mr. B. COHEN has removed his Watchmaking and Jewelry Store to the same house, where he continues to carry on his branch of business as usual. There will be sold, on the Tuesday of February Court, two new elegant eight day Clocks and two second hand ones, and Time Pieces of various descriptions; all on a credit of eight months. All jobs that were left with the late Jonas Cohen, and not taken away, will be sold at the same time. 3t68

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at my Establishment, North of the Court-House, another supply of

OYSTERS,

AND FRESH

BUTTER CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

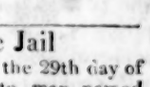
SPANISH CIGARS.

which I will sell at a reduced price.

Also on hand,

An assortment of gentlemen's fine and coarse,

SHOES



Chewing TOBACCO, Domestic Spirits, Cider &c. &c. WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 14, 1828.—2t67.

Cheap Goods, for Cash.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into copartnership in the mercantile business, under the firm of

ROSS & NORMENT,

respectfully offer to their friends, and the public in general, a choice selection of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an excellent stock of SHOES, HATS, and almost every other article usually kept in a back country store; all of which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. Call at the Store lately occupied by Capt. Green Kendrick, where they will be always ready to wait on you with pleasure.

FRANCIS M. ROSS,
THOS. A NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—3t68.

☞ *POSTAGE.*

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage either on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same.

Notice.

I WILL sell, at Public Sale, on the Tuesday of the next January Court, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, the remaining shares (17,) of Henry Conner, deceased, in the State Bank of North-Carolina;—and also, at the same time and place, all the shares belonging to said estate, in the Catawba Navigation Company.

Terms, CASH. D. M. FORNEY.

Dec. 20, 1827.—3t67.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named *WILLIAM*, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer, living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is blind in his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

163tf

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Alexander Gibony *vs.* Henry Farr. Levied on right of land of Joseph Todd, adjoining Joseph Hudson & Hugh McLure.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next February Court, and there plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Wilson & Connor *vs.* Nicholas R. Morgan. Levied on the undivided interest of the defendant, in right of his wife, in the lands that Elam Alexander died possessed of, it being one lot in Charlotte, & an interest in a tract of land containing 708 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining Elam Alexander & others.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and replevy or judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County,

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander *vs.* Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant *vs.* the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of —— Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, nd answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *Isaac Alexander*, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69.—price adv. $3,

Politics of the Day.

ADDRESS OF HENRY CLAY,
TO THE PUBLIC,

Containing certain Testimony in refutation of the Charges against him, made by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, touching the last Presidential Election.

I hope no apology to the public is necessary for presenting to it these pages. I am deceived if an ample justification of the act will not be found in the breast of every just and honorable man. If an officer of Government should not be too sensitive, neither should he be too callous, to assaults upon his character. When they relate to the wisdom or expediency of measures which he may have originated or supported, he should silently repose in the candor and good sense of the community, and patiently await the developments of time and experience. But if his integrity be vitally assailed; if the basest and most dishonorable motives for his public conduct be ascribed to him; he owes it to the country, his friends, his family and himself, to vindicate his calumniated reputation. Few men are so elevated that the shafts of calumny cannot reach them. These may securely trust to the invulnerable position which they have attained. The United States have, perhaps, hitherto, produced but one man who could look down from his lofty height, without emotion, upon the missiles and the malice of his enemies; for even he had his enemies. If the malignant character of charges, the acrimony with which they have been asserted and repeated, or the perseverance which has marked their propagation, could ever authorize an appeal to the public, I think I may truly say, that I have this authority. For three years I have been the object of incessant abuse; every art, every species of misrepresentation, has been employed against me. The most innocent acts —acts of ordinary social intercourse, and of common civility—offices of hospitality, even a passing salutation, have been misrepresented and perverted to my prejudice, with an unfairness unprecedented. Circumstances have been assumed, which had no existence, and inferences have been drawn from them which, had they been real, they would not have warranted. Besides, my enemies have, themselves, appealed to the public, exhibited their charges, and summoned their witnesses to its bar. Ready now and anxious as I am, and always have been, to submit any act of my public life to a full examination before any impartial and respectable tribunal whatever, I surely may expect, at least, that I shall be patiently heard by that which my accusers have themselves selected. I assure them that I will present no plea to the jurisdiction.

But desirous as I naturally am to repel the calumnies which have been directed against me, the public would have been spared the trouble of perusing this address, if General Jackson had not, in the course of the last Spring and Summer, given to them the open sanction of his name. In his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June last, he admits that in inferring my privity to the proposition which he describes as borne by Mr. Buchanan, he may have done me injustice; and, in his address to the public of the 18th of July last, giving up the name of this gentleman, as his only witness, he repeats that he possibly may have done me injustice in assuming my authority for that proposition. He even deigns to honor me with a declaration of the pleasure which he will experience, if I should be able to acquit myself! Mr. Buchanan has been heard by the public; and I feel justified in asserting that the first impression of the whole nation was, as it is yet that of every intelligent mind, unbiassed by party prejudice, that his testimony fully exonerated me, and demonstrated that General Jackson, to say no more, had greatly misconceived the purport of the interview between them. And further; that, so far as any thing improper was disclosed by Mr. B., touching the late presidential election, it affected General Jackson and his friends exclusively. He having manifestly injured me, speculation was busy, when Mr. Buchanan's statement appeared, as to the course which the General would pursue, after his gratuitous expression of sympathy with me. There were not wanting many persons, who believed his magnanimity would immediately prompt him publicly to retract his charge, and to repair the wrong which he had done me. I did not participate in that just expectation, and therefore felt no disappointment that it was not realized. Whatever other merits he may possess, I have not found among them, in the course of my relations with him, that of forbearing to indulge vindictive passions. His silent contemplation of, if not his positive acquiesence in, the most extraordinary interpretation of Mr. Buchanan's statement, that ever was given to human language, has not surprised me. If it had been possible for him to render me an act of spontaneous justice, by a frank and manly avowal of his error, the testimony now submitted to the public might have been unnecessary.

Although I feel fully persuaded that the community, under my peculiar circumstances, will see, without dissatisfaction, if not with cordial approbation, this further effort to rescue my character from unmerited imputations, I should nevertheless have remained silent, and cheerfuly abided its decision, on the disclosures and explanations heretofore made, if I had no additional facts to offer to its consideration. But a body of highly important evidence has been collected, establishing some material circumstances not before generally known, and confirming others of which the public is already in possession; and I have thought due to the occasion not to withhold it.

Gen. Jackson having entirely failed to establish, by any affirmative evidence, either positive or presumptive, the charge which he thought proper to promulgate against me, it occurred to me that it might be possible, difficult as the task generally is to substantiate a negative, to adduce proof of that character, which would establish the groundless nature of his accusation. Prior to the appearances in the public prints of the letter from Mr. Carter Beverly to his friend in Fayetteville, dated the 8th of March last, I had never believed that General Jackson had countenanced the truth, or lent himself to the circulation, of the charge. I had indeed long before, seen in one of the Nashville papers, assertions injurious to me, which created some suspicions that they had emanated from him; but I dismissed these suspicions as being altogether incompatible with the lofty character which I wished to believe that he possessed. When, however, I saw that letter, and the uncontradicted corroboration of its contents by the editor of the Washington Telegraph, I was reluctantly compelled to believe that he had given currency to the charge against me. In that letter, Mr. Beverly says: "I "have just returned from General Jack- "son's—I found a *crowd* of company with "him. Seven Virginians were of the num- "ber. He gave me a most friendly recep- "tion, and urged me to stay some days "longer with him. He told me this "morning before *all* his company, in reply "to a question I put to him concerning "the election of John Quincy Adams to "the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends "made a proposition to his friends that, "if they would promise for him not to "put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secre- "tary of State, Clay and his friends "would in one hour make him (Jackson) "the President. He most indignantly "rejected the proposition, and declared "he would not compromise himself; and "unless most openly and fairly made the "President, by Congress, he never would "receive it. He declares that he said to "them that he would see the whole earth "sink under him before he would bargain "or intrigue for it." In the Washington City Telegraph of the 26th day of April last, the Editor states: "In the Journal "this morning we have another quotation "from the Democratic Press, purporting "to be the official contradiction by Mr. "Clay of the statement of Gen. Jackson "relative to the overtures made to him as "to the formation of his cabinet, previ- "ous to the late election of President. "That Gen. Jackson has spoken of such "overtures *we personally know.*" In the "same paper of the 28th of April is the "following paragraph: "The Journal is "out this morning in reply to our remarks "of Thursday, in which they affect to "consider it highly improper in Gen. "Jackson to speak of the overtures made "by Mr. Clay's friends—and why? be- "cause, says the Journal, he is a candidate "against Mr. Adams. Now *we* stated "explicitly that Gen. Jackson *spoke* of "these overtures in March, 1825, before "he was announced by the Legislature "of Tennessee as a Candidate."

The charge, if it did not originate with, having been thus sanctioned and circulated by Gen. Jackson, and inplicating as well my friends as me, I thought it proper, having myself repeatedly and positively denied its truth, to resort to the testimony of those gentlemen from the West who had voted with me for Mr. Adams. Accordingly a friend of mine, Dr. Watkins, at my instance, addressed a circular to those gentlemen, during the last Spring, inviting their attention to the Fayetteville letter, and inquiring if there were any truth in its averments. And he has obtained from all of them but two, answers which are now presented to the public. These answers will be found in the Appendix, (see A) arranged according to the respective delegations from which they proceed. The writers of them are men of as high respectability as any in this Union. Where they are known, (and several of them are well known in various parts of the country,) their statements will command unqualified belief. The excellence of their characters is so well established that a member of the House of Representatives, who will not be presumed to be disposed to bestow on them undeserved encomium, felt himself constrained to bear his testimony to it. Mr. McDuffie said in the House of Representatives, on the debate of the proposition to refer to a Committee the appeal which I made on the occasion of Mr. Kremer's card: "Let "me add one word to the friends of Mr. "Clay on this floor, (and there are no "members on this floor, for whom gener- "ally I feel more respect,) I have been "informed that some of his friends sup- "pose that the amendment I have offered "contains something which is intended "to bear harshly upon them. Not so; "not so. My object is merely to confine "the charges made against the honorable "Speaker to the very words of the letter "of the gentleman from Pennsylvania." This just but voluntary tributs was expressed on the 4th of Feb. 1825. (see National Intelligencer, 5th of the same month.) On the 31st March, 1826, more than thirteen months after, when the amendment to the Constitution was under discussion, proposing a new mode of electing a President, the same gentlemen is reported to have said: "Now I "have the greatest respect for those gen- "tlemen who were the personal and pol- "itical friends of Mr. Clay in the late "election of President. *Next to my own "personal friends, there are none whom I estimate more highly.*" (See Nat. Intelligencer, 2d May, 1826.) These answers are not only entitled to the fullest credit, from the high respectability of the characters of those gentlemen, but deserve great confidence from the fact that they have been respectively prepared by themselves, without any concert whatever, so far as I know or believe, and when they were at their several residences, widely separated from each other.

The members from Ohio who voted for Mr. Adams, were Gen. McArthur, Gen. Vance, Gen. Beecher, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Wright, Mr. Vinton, Mr. McLean, (brother of the Post Master General,) Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Bartley, and Mr. Patterson. From each of these gentlemen, it will be seen that an explicit and unqualified negative is given to the statements of the Fayetteville letter. Gen. McArthur declares them to be "totally destitute of foundation." He alleges the fact to have been that "the Ohio "delegation (or at least a large majority "of them) were the first of Mr. Clay's "friends who came to the determination "of voting for Mr. Adams; *and that too "without having ascertained Mr. Clay's "views on the subject.*" He states that some of the friends of Gen. Jackson used the language of menace, whilst others of them employed that of persuasion to prevail on my friends to vote for the General; and that they appeared to be willing to make any promises which they thought "would induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for Gen. Jackson."

Gen. Vance states. "I say without "hesitation that I never heard of those, "or any other terms being thought of, "as an equivalent for the vote we were "about to give; nor do I believe that "the friends of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay "himself, ever thought of making or "suggesting any terms to any one of "the parties, as the grounds of our ac- "ceptance or rejection of either of the "three Candidates returned to the "House of Representatives." He continues: "as one of the original "friends of Mr. Clay, I was in the hab- "it of free and unreserved conversation "both with him and his other friends, "relative to that election, and I am "bold to say that I never heard a whis- "per of any thing like a condition on "which our vote was to be given, men- "tioned either by Mr. Clay himself, or "any of his friends, at any time or un- "der any circumstances."

Gen. Beecher testifies that he did not "know that a friend or the friends "of Mr. Clay ever made any proposi- "tion to the friends of Gen. Jackson, "respecting the election of Mr. Adams "as President in any way, or as respect- "ing Gen. Jackson not putting Mr. "Adams into the seat of Secretary of "State in case he (Jackson) should be e- "lected President. Neither am I ac- "quainted with a friend of Mr. Clay "that would consent to be an agent in "such a degrading transaction. Nor "can I admit that the friends of Mr. "Clay had so contemptible an opinion "of each other or of Mr. Clay, as to "suppose that the appointment or non- "appointment of any man to any office "would influence them in the discharge "of an important public duty."

Mr. Sloane declares, "that I have "always supposed myself in the entire "confidence of all Mr. Clay's suppor- "ters and friends, who were members "of Congress at the time of the Presi- "dential election; and that I have no "hesitation in saying that I never heard "the most distant insinuation from any "of them that they would vote for "Gen. Jackson, if there was any prospect "of choosing either of the other candi- "dates. That any of the friends of Mr. "Clay in Congress ever made any pro- "position of conditions, on which their "votes would depend, to the friends of "Gen. Jackson or any other person, I "do not believe." "And as to Mr. "Clay's accepting an appointment un- "der him, they would to a man most "certainly have opposed it. I judge "of this from the opinion which I "know they entertained of Gen. Jack- "son's want of capacity, and the fact "that it was not until some time after "the choice of Mr. Adams that they "agreed to advise Mr. Clay to accept "of the office he now holds." "In "short, I feel confident that the whole "is a vile and infamous falsehood, such "as honorable men would not resort "to, more especially after having upon "full consultation and deliberate consi- "deration declined an investigation of "the whole matter before a Committee "of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Wright states, "I can only say "sincerely and unequivocally, that I "do not know or believe that any pro- "position of the kind mentioned as "from Gen. Jackson, was ever made "to the friends of Gen Jackson by the "friends of Mr. Clay or any of them; "and that I am wholy ignorant of any "conditions of any sort being proposed "to any one by the friends of Mr. Clay, "on a compliance with which their "vote was made to depend."

Mr. Vinton is equally explicit. He says, "having been one of the friends "of Mr. Clay who voted for Mr. Ad- "ams, I cheerfully avail myself of this "opportunity to say, that I have no "knowledge whatever of the above "mentioned propositions or any other "proposition having been made to Gen. "Jackson or any of his friends, by "Mr. Clay or any of his friends as a "condition upon which his or their "vote was to be given to Gen. Jackson "for the Presidency." He subjoins, "that it was well known to my consti- "tuents for many months previous to "the late Presidential election that, "after Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was my "next choice among the distinguished "individuals, who were then before the "people of the United States as candi- "dates for that exalted station."

Mr. McLean declares, "that no such proposition was ever made within my knowledge, nor have I any cause to believe that conditions of any sort were made, at any time, by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Whittlesey avers that "I do not know or believe that any proposition was ever made by any of Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen Jackson, on the morning of the Presidential election, or at any other time, having any bearing on the candidate to be selected from the three returned to the House, nor do I know or believe that any conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend;" "but I do believe that the assertion made by Gen. Jackson as reported by a highly respectable Virginian, and all of the charges of a like character, imputing either to Mr. Adams or to Mr. Clay, or to their friends, any improper, inconsistent, corrupt or fraudulent conduct, on that interesting and momentous occasion, are base slanders, known to be such by those who put them in circulation."

Mr. Bartley expresses the belief, in justice to Gen. Jackson, that he never made the declaration alluded to by Mr. Beverly, "For the General was there when the election took place, and must inevitably have known that such a statement would carry falsehood on the very face of it." He adds, "I was in the House. I believe every day of that session, at which the President was elected; and have no hesitation in saying that so far from making any proposition, or overture, were the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of the General, that had the friends of the General made such a proposition we would have considered it as an indignity offered to our integrity and understanding."

Mr. Patterson is brief but pointed. He says: "I frankly state to you that if any such proposition as you state was made by the friends of Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, I had no knowledge of it, and I was one of the friends of Clay. I therefore believe the report to be without an honest foundation."

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Richmond Enquirer, day after day, assures and reassures its readers that Virginia is safe for Gen. Jackson, that nothing can turn the right current in his favor, and the efforts of the friends of the Administration are like straws thrown against a tide. If so, why write columns after columns to make Virginia believe the statement? If the public opinion there is so decided, why waste time and paper—why give us in the last Enquirer, above a couple of columns of assertion to show that it is so. This officiousness is very suspicious. This perpetual assertion of strength seems to us to smack of weakness. It reminds us of a man going up to Court to be placed on trial, and stunning all the crowd about him was endless repetitions of his innocence. After all, it proves nothing. If the strength of General Jackson in Virginia is so prodigious, it may as well leave the fact to be proved at the polls.

Nat. Journal.

FRENCH NAVY.—A late London paper, in allusion to the French Navy, says:

"The government of France appears to be making great exertions to recover its Navy, and to become again a formidable naval power. We have frequently alluded to the activity displayed in the dock yards at Brest and Toulon; building ships has also been proceeded with in a very rapid manner at Cherbourg. No less than three three-deckers appear to have been launched at that arsenal during the present year; and two other three-deckers, two ships of one hundred guns on two decks, several frigates, and large steam-boats are now on the stocks there."

From the Virginia Advocate.

The Jefferson Manuscripts.—We are authorised to state, that the Prospectus for the publication of the MSS. of the late Thomas Jefferson, will be offered for subscription next month, and that it is contemplated to deliver the work to subscribers early next Summer. These papers were, for the most part, noted for publication, and arranged chronologically, by the author, during his life, and then designated to the person to whom they were afterwards consigned at his death.

They are miscellaneous in their character, consisting of a biography of himself, terminating in 1789, when Secretary of State to Gen. Washington, and a voluminous correspondence from 1779, to his death. All his letters will not, of course, be published. It is designed, however, only to omit those which relate to the private affairs of himself or others, or the ordinary details of business, and to offer to the public all, which in any manner, indicate his views, feelings and principles, in regard to the subjects of general interest, whether moral or political. We believe that, in these papers, the Moralist, the Philosopher, and the Politician, will find much to amuse, instruct, and interest him.

It is supposed that the work will comprise three octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each; and it will be accompanied by a portrait of the author and a *fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence, as orginally prepared, and of the subsequent alterations made by the different members of the Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.

Rare Production.—In the market yesterday, at the stall of Mr. Towner, was exhibited a lot of very large and beautiful lemons, from the green house of the Rev. A. Bigelow, of Medford. They were chiefly attached to small boughs, the fresh and verdant leaves of which set off the fruit to fine effect. On one of these boughs no less than six lemons were hanging when picked. The largest specimen of the latter measured seventeen inches round the longest girth, by thirteen in the smaller. Eighteen of these lemons with their stems, were ascertained to weigh precisely eighteen pounds and two ounces. The display altogether was truly superb, and the more gratifying from being the production of our northern clime, offered at this inclement season. The fruit, we understand, was gathered for the purpose of relieving the tree which bore it, of a part of its redundant stock, and to aid the growth of another vigorous crop.—*Centinel.*

From the N. C. Journal.

Major Cameron:

SIR.—The editorial remarks in your paper of the 19th inst. relative to the "Anson Administration Meeting," being calculated to make an erroneous impression on the public mind as to the political sentiments of this county, I trust to your wonted liberality in giving publicity to a fair statement of facts.

The meeting held in Wadesboro, was not numerous and probably did not exceed your greatest limits; this was owing to the short notice that was given, as but few persons from the country attended; but the measure was sanctioned and met the entire approbation of a majority of the most respectable and influential citizens of the county;—perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. Adams received a majority of the votes in this county at the last Presidential Election; and that he still retains his popularity, there is not the smallest doubt, except perhaps at an occasional *Muster*, where the Military ardour of the parties gets the better of their judgment. Yours, &c.

FAIR PLAY.

Anson County, December 27th, 1827.

Christmas Cargo.—The steam boat Richmond, arrived at New York, on the 23d ult. from Poughkeepsie, with a cargo of about 400 tons, consisting of the following articles: 500 dead hogs, 900 live sheep, 90 live oxen, 1 horse, 3000 geese, turkeys, rabbits quails, partridges, ducks, chickens, &c., 200 saddles of mutton, a quantity of beef, 2500 bushels oats, 500 bushels corn, 500 do. of barley, 200 bbls. flour, 100 bags corn meal 400 bushels walnuts, 40 bundles hay, 8000 horn tips, 5000 lbs. castings, 120 tubs butter, and sundry other articles of produce, all of which is for sale on board, at foot of Dey-street. The Richmond also brought 80 passengers.